

FET

How should our *fevered* fores be cured? *Hooters, b. i.*
Inward corruption and infected sin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,
And *fevering* fore did rattle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
I have some wounds upon me, and they smart
To hear themselves remember'd.
—Well might they *fever* 'gainst ingratitude,
And tent themselves with death. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Mind that their souls
May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Must lie and *fever*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom
the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and
Felson, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well
healed, which might perhaps be *fevering* in his breast, and
by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Watson.*
Passion, anger, and unkindness may give a wound that
shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery only that makes it
fever. *South's Sermons.*
A word not in use.
Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate*
preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily;
with speed. Not in use.
Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring
him *festinately* hither. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.*
FESTINATION. *n. f.* [from *festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.
FESTIVAL. *adj.* [from *festivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts;
joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments,
that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Atturbury.*
FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or
religious joy.
So tedious is this day,
As is the night before some *festivals*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Th invited sisters with their graces blest
Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*
The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd
Through each high street. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
Come celebrate this *festival*,
And merrily sing, and sport, and play;
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*
By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever
they had spoken amiss during the *festival*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated,
and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection,
a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FESTIVE. *adj.* [from *festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a
feast.
The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*
FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *festivitas*, Latin, from *festivus*.]
1. Festival; time of rejoicing.
The daughter of Saphtha came to be worshipped as a deity,
and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*
There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the
sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich
man some small repast. *South.*
2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.
To those persons there is no better instrument to cause the
remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than
the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday. *Taylor.*
FESTOON. *n. f.* [from *festoon*, French.] In architecture, an orna-
ment of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of
flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle,
and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down
perpendicularly. *Harris.*
FESTUCINE. *adj.* [from *festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between
green and yellow.
Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine*
or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper. *Brown.*
FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [from *festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.
We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn
over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO FET. *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.
Get home with thy fewel, made ready to *fet*,
The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tuff's Husbandry.*
He in a chair was *fet*,
Tossing and turning them withouten end;
But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him still attend. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who
slew him with the sword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*
FET. *n. f.* [I suppose from *fais*, French, a part or portion.]
A piece.
The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a *fet*

FET

Of feed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*
To FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetch'd*; anciently *fit*, unless it rather
came from *Ts fet*. [peccan, peccan, Saxon.]
1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will ascend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakespeare.*
We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judge, xx.*
Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.
Gen. xxvii. 9.

The feat of empire, where the Irish come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Wallar.*
Draw forth the monsters of th' abyfs profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Elfr. on Man.*

2. To derive; to draw.
On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war-proof. *Sh. H. V.*

3. To strike at a distance.
The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are
the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen
in ordnance and mulets. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.
In smells we fee their great and sudden effect in *fetching*
men again, when they swoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the
encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetcht* up to its per-
fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age
or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.
General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what
our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of
the ordinance. *Sandersen.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.
These ways, if there were any secret excellence among
them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to ad-
vance itself by. *Milton on Education.*

An human soul without education is like marble in the
quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the
polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To perform any excursion.
I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round
Over the mount, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*
To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles
on the right hand through a forest. *Knolly's History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.
Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud: *Shakespeare.*
The fox *fetches* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious
cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.
Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her
beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

10. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.
Mean time flew our ships, and straight we *fetcht*
The syrens' isle; a pleasant wind so *fetcht*
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

It needs not thy belief,
If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day
Travelling East; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he,
I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.
During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as
much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

TO FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.
Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare.*

FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any
thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems in-
tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,
His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind:
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tuff's Husband.*

It is a *fetch* of wit;
You laying these slight follies on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little foild i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politics,
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. Still.
The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange, Fob. 42.*

From these instances and *fetches*
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks and watches,
Quoth

FEV

Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FEETCHER. *n. f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.
FEETID. *adj.* [from *fetidus*, Latin; *fetide*, Fr.] Stinking; ran-
cid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell
either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who
practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot cruciations. *Arbut.*

Plagues, fierce child of Nemesis divine,
Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,
From stifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomson's Summer.*

FEETIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.
FEETLOCK. *n. f.* [from *fet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the
hair of the mane that grows behind the paster-joint of many
horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.
Farrier's Dict.

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Sh. H. V.*

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

FEETOR. *n. f.* [from *fetor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong
and offensive smell.

The *feetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown.*
When the symptoms are attended with a *feetor* of any kind,
such a disease will be cured by acceft substances, and
none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

FEETTER. *n. f.* It is commonly used in the plural *feetters*.
[from *fet*; peccare, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by
which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *feetters* on the feet, and like ma-
nacles on the right hand. *Eccl's. xxi. 19.*
Drawing after me the chains and *feetters* whereunto I have
been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errors failed.

Passion's too fierce to be in *feetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The wretch in double *feetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *feetters*, and assur'd your freedom. *A. Phill.*

TO FEETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain;
to shackle; to tie.
Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her,
could *feet* his rickleness. *Sidney.*

More than my thanks and writs. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Fetter strong madnes in a filken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*

Doth a master chide his servant, because he doth not come,
yet knows that the servant is chained and *feetted*, so as he can-
not move? *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

TO FEETLE. *v. n.* [A cant word from *feet*.] To do trifling
business; to ply the hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and
pretend to *feetle* about the room; and if he chides, say you
thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

FEETUS. *n. f.* [from *foetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any
thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

Nor are we at leisure to examine that paradox of Hippo-
crates, which some learned physicians have of late revived,
that the *feetus* respire in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD. *n. f.* [from *feud*, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention;
opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*
In sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
In former ages it was a constant policy of France to raise
and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in the ile of Great
Britain. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

FEUDAL. *adj.* [from *feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fess,
fess, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FEUDAL. *n. f.* A dependance; something held by tenure;
a fess, a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,
having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws
utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

FEUDATORY. *n. f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief,
but by some conditional tenure from a superior.

The duke of Parma was reasonably well tempted to be
true to that enterprise, by no less promise than to be made a
feudatory, or beneficiary king of England, under the signory
in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.

FEVER. *n. f.* [from *febris*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A disease in
which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened,

FEW

or in which heat and cold prevail by turns: It is sometimes
continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think'st thou the *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending? *Shak. H. V.*

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Should not a lug-ring *fever* be remov'd,
Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*

He had never dream'd in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he
was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

TO FEVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.
The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FEVERET. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.
A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient
excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FEVERFEW. *n. f.* [from *febris* and *fugo*, Latin.]
It has a fibrole root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided
into many segments: the cup of the flower is squamose and
hemispherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of
the stalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.

The species are nine; but the first, called common feverfew,
is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts
of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gar-
dens. *Miller.*

FEVERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]
1. Troubled with a fever.
To other climates beasts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its
juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine
whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.
A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift to Pope.*

Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.
We toss and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our ease must come by lying still;
For all the happiness mankind can gain,
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

3. Hot; burning.
And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;
It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,
And farther from the *feverish* North retire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

FEVERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the
feverish kind.

FEVEROUS. *adj.* [from *fever*, French, from *fever*.]
1. Troubled with a fever, or ague.
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.
All *feverous* kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.
It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds,
blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of
the year; but with rain, not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FEVERY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.
O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*. *B. Johnf. Catil.*

FEUILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.
I have done Homer's head; and I inclose the outline, that
you may determine whether you would have it so large, or
reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.

FEUILLEMORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded
leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemors*.

FEUTERER. *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the
kennel.

FEW. *adj.* [from *paucus*, Saxon; *fewa*, Danish.]
1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many. *Jer.*
So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, so *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herself regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd. Juvenal.*

On Winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryden's Virg. Geor.*

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, accord-
ing as the objects they converse with afford greater or less
variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope's Har. Imitat.*

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*
The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate,
that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving
pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up
to that character. *Berkley to Pope.*

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.
To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of
that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

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